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SOVIET-U.S. CLASH OVER ALLIED TROOP DISPOSITIONS ON NON-ENEMY SOIL

WORLD OPINION IS GETTING ANXIOUS, SAYS MOLOTOV.

VIGOROUS REBUTTAL OF CHARGES BY AMERICAN DELEGATION

LAKE SUCCESS, NOV. 20.

THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER, MR. V. MOLOTOV, MADE AN UNEXPECTED APPEARANCE IN THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO-DAY TO PRESENT RUSSIA'S CASE ON THE PRESENCE OF ALLIED TROOPS IN NON-ENEMY TERRITORIES.

He said: "The war has been over a long time and one should have thought that Allied troops would have been withdrawn. In some cases, however, troops remain and are the means of interference with internal affairs, and have developed a strong net of air and naval bases outside their own territorial limits.

"World opinion, interested in the maintenance of enduring peace, is getting anxious.

"This does not apply to troops on former enemy territory, for which there are good reasons.

"In the case of allied countries there is no justification for the presence of allied troops, with the exception of troops needed to secure lines of communication."

Mr. Molotov said that directly after the war, measures were taken to withdraw Soviet troops from Norway and Yugoslavia. Last autumn, Soviet troops began withdrawing from China and completed their withdrawal on May 3 this year.

The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Persia had been completed at the beginning of May. Some troops were still in Poland to secure lines of communication with Germany, but there were no misunderstandings with Poland about this. Soviet troops were in northern Korea on the basis of agreements with the Allies.

All Over The World

Some troops of the United States and the United Kingdom were still in non-enemy territories in Europe, Asia and South America long after the war. Troops and air bases of the United States and the United Kingdom were still all over the world, particularly in the Atlantic and Pacific.

Mr. Molotov added that great interest is displayed in some countries regarding the Arctic Ocean. The Soviet Government in August made a proposal to Security Council members to submit to the Council data on their troops in non-enemy territories.

"Not mentioning political considerations, this data is necessary to the Security Council and the Military Staff Committee, which is now working on the questions of troops

(Continued on Page 4)

Violent Volcano Eruption In The Kuriles

MOSCOW, NOV. 20.

Reports of a violent four-day eruption on Sarychev volcano on Matsuwa Islands in the Kurile group, north of the Japanese mainland, which began on November 11, reached Moscow to-day.

Clouds of black ashes towered 8,000 feet over the blazing crater and wreathed the island in smoke. Volcanic lava and stones poured down the mountain side.

Wind-borne ashes were showered down in Shimushiri, 150 miles to the south and on Petropavlovsk on the Kamchatka peninsula, 450 miles to the north.

The volcano's activity rose to its climax on the night of November 13 and then—after two final bursts—the crater quietened down the next day.

Observations were made from ships and neighbouring islands. The reports that the people of Matsuwa did not suffer from the eruptions, "thanks to timely measures taken to mean that the population evacuated."—Reuter.

THREE ATS COOKS KILLED IN CAR CRASH

FELTHAM, NOV. 20.

Three ATS girl cooks were killed and four were injured when the 15 cwt. truck in which they were riding, driven by a soldier, crashed into the back of a stationary three-ton Army lorry on the Great South-West Road near here to-day.

The girls came from an ATS camp at Granford, Middlesex, and were on their daily trip to cook breakfast for more than three hundred soldiers at the No. 1 REME workshops at Asford, five miles away.

The injured were taken to the Asford County Hospital and detained.

The girl's lorry was said to have struck the stationary vehicle, swerved to the side of the road and swerved round. The side was ripped off and the girls were thrown out. The po-

lice have been unable to find witnesses.

The girls killed are: Olive Frances Reynolds (19) of Derby; Elizabeth Ellen Lamb (20) of Durham; and Brenda Gladys Yeoman (20) of Wisbech.

The injured are: Joan Whitman Reed (21) of Ramsgate; Eileen Spinks (20) of Heeley, London; Lily Wells (25) of Kilmarnock; and Jessie McDonald (17) of Buckland Common, near Tring, Herts.—Reuter.

Strikers Beat Up Volunteer Bus Drivers In Manchester

JAP INSINCERITY
FIRST FELT IN
NOVEMBER 1941

TOKYO, NOV. 20.
America first felt the Japanese proposals for general agreement were insincere when she intercepted a secret telegram on November 4, 1941, to the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, Mr. Joseph Ballantine, special assistant to the Secretary of State, told the War trials Court.

The intercepted message read: "We will call it evacuation, but although it would please the United States for us to make occupation an exception rather than the rule, in the last analysis this would be out of the question."

Mr. Ballantine said that as a result of this, the United States naturally had no confidence in the Japanese proposal, made the following day, to withdraw Japanese troops from China.

Under cross-examination, Mr. Ballantine said the State Department had access to intercepted Japanese diplomatic messages "as early as the spring of 1941."

However, he added, no member of the State Department had ever read intercepted messages in the original Japanese. The defense hammered at this point in an effort to show that some of these intercepted messages might have been misinterpreted.

Mr. Ballantine said Japanese diplomats contended that any agreement reached between Japan and America must be predicated on the assumption that Japan would continue to maintain "occupation" in China "in an effort to combat the Communist menace."

The defense successfully forced introduction of a memorandum by Nomura given to Mr. Cordell Hull on November 7, 1941, which had been omitted in Mr. Ballantine's lengthy affidavit. The memorandum described negotiations in which Nomura said that approximately 90 per cent of the Japanese troops in China would be withdrawn.

However, no promise of an exact date was given by Nomura.

Mr. Ballantine testified under cross-examination that Mr. Hull considered the Japanese-American negotiations actually broken off with the American note on November 20 and thereafter regarded the Japanese conversations merely as a pre-treaty.

Interviewed by the United Press later, Mr. Ballantine thought it was a good thing that the Roosevelt-Roosevelt meeting never materialized since the late Prince's memoirs revealed that in any case he could have gone only so far as the Japanese militarists were prepared to allow.—United Press.

MINES LAID IN CORFU STRAITS SINCE VE-DAY

LONDON, NOV. 20.
Britain may bring the Albanian question before the UNO Security Council, Whitehall quarters indicated to-day.

The Admiralty's ultimate findings will determine the attitude of the British said. The Admiralty is completing a report on the minelaying in the Straits of Corfu which caused severe loss of life on two British destroyers on October 22 when they hit mines.

Official British quarters indicated that the initial results of the British sweeping of the Straits by British minesweepers revealed new mines had been laid there since the end of the war.

The official Foreign Office spokesman would say only that "his Majesty's Government is considering courses of action" which might include an appeal to UNO.

Other unofficial sources said, however, that Britain might content herself with asking for indemnities from Albania.—United States.

MANCHESTER, NOV. 20.
Through drenching rains, millions of Britons working in and around this important industrial city trudged to their jobs to-day as a result of the lightning bus strike that has tied up transportation in three counties.

The streets and roads were clogged with pedestrians estimated by the police to be close to 4,000,000. Factories and shops reported big rises in absenteeism. Shropshire was swamped with patients whose

PALESTINE INCOME TAX OFFICE BLOWN UP

JERUSALEM, NOV. 20.
Jewish terrorists blew up Palestine's income tax office in Jerusalem to-day.

According to an eye-witness, three Jews drove up to the office in a taxi and carried a wooden box into the building. After depositing it, the Jews told the office clerks: "This is a mine. Get out!"

Police attempted to pull out the mine with ropes. When it was realized the mine was in imminent danger of blowing up, the Police withdrew and opened fire on the mine with a machine-gun. The fourth shot detonated the mine which shook the entire Holy City.

One British officer was cut by flying glass splinters and a number of civilians suffered shock from the blast.—Reuter.

NORMAL few hundred yards morning walk had been anything up to five miles, and repair crews were cleaning up the debris of the night's clashes.

The strike—a spontaneous walkout because of the discharge of a single driver fifty-year-old James Christie on a speeding charge—originally had affected only 5,000 drivers of the Manchester Corporation, but 1,700 employees of the North-western Road Car Company, serving the suburbs struck because of the use of strike-breakers in Manchester. This created a condition of chaos in scores of towns and villages in Lancashire and Cheshire which rely on bus transportation almost exclusively. Trains were unable to cope with the crowd even with the help of buses run by "volunteers."

It was the use of these volunteers that produced violence usually so foreign to British labour disputes. Hundreds of strikers formed a picket line and halted every vehicle they could find and beat up the drivers and conductors, mostly students. They drained the gasoline and deflated tyres and in the case of some women conductors pulled them from buses by their hair. The police had to charge into the line for all to rescue the students.

TO-DAY the strikers were meeting to consider a plan for settlement suggested by the City Councillor which would set up a permanent committee to consider its permanent matters in corporation. Its first case would be Christie's.—United Press.

Constellation Sets Non-Stop Record

LONDON, NOV. 20.
A Constellation aircraft of the American Overseas Airlines set up a record to-day by flying non-stop from New York to the London Airport in 12 hours, 7 minutes. The average ground speed over the whole distance was 305 miles per hour.

This is the first time a commercial airliner has flown non-stop from LaGuardia Airport to the London Airport. In June this year a British Overseas Airways Corporation Constellation made the crossing in 11 hours, 24 minutes, but it carried neither passengers nor freight.—Reuter.

Frontal Clashes On Fringe Of Yenan Pocket

NINGKING, NOV. 20.
A Communist spokesman to-day said that frontal clashes between the Communists and Government troops started on the southern fringe of the Yenan pocket and that Government troops launched a mopping-up campaign against Communist-held rural areas between Sian and Luchuan.

One battalion of Government troops had been on mopping-up attacks against the Communists and another Government unit at Chungku launched attacks against the Communist positions.

The spokesman said that according to Yang Shang-kun, secretary general of Eighth Army Headquarters, the Government's all-out offensive against the Yenan area was expected to last 10 to 14 days. He said Hu Tsing-nan's three divisions coming to Southern Shanxi had reached Chungku, Luchuan and Ichuan. The Nationalists were now mopped along a 100-mile front.

The spokesman said the Government was now using more forces in Shensi from Szechuan, Kansu and Chinghai. One Government regiment was airlifted from Ninghsia.

Chinghai Government troops were not employed against the Japanese during the war, he said. He added that the main government attacks were expected to come from the north and the south-east.—United Press.

GOVERNMENT DENIAL

NINGKING, NOV. 20.
The Minister of Information, Mr. Peng Hsueh-pai, to-day denied the Communist charges that the Government was preparing to attack Yenan and described as "rather too unintelligent" the reports that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in a speech, said the Communists were crushable militarily within five months and politically within five years.

"This Communist allegation (Government preparation to attack Yenan) may be another Communist propaganda strategem heralding some expansionist act and perhaps has much to do with the recently constituted so-called mobilisation in Yenan. Yulin (120 miles north of Yenan) has been beleaguered for the past few weeks and the only means of communication is by air, necessitating the passage of Government planes over Yenan."

Asked regarding the Communist reports that Government forces were hurriedly repairing roads in North Shan, one of the greatest Government air ground bases south of Yenan, Mr. Peng said: "Roads everywhere are being repaired to cope with the urgent needs of civil transportation." Asked whether he would categorically deny that the Government was preparing a drive on Yenan Mr. Peng replied "I think my reply has answered the question in the negative."

Regarding the statement that the Communists were crushable, attributed to have been made by the Generalissimo at a recent conference, Mr. Peng explained lengthily. He said the parley was called to discuss the relief and rehabilitation of areas recovered from the Communists and admitted that Chiang addressed the inaugural session. Pressed again Mr. Peng said after a slight hesitation that the words attributed to the Generalissimo were rather "to unwilling to need any denial."—United Press.

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With ONE WOMAN, AN ADOGING SWEETHEART . . . WITH THE OTHER, A BRUTAL MAD MAN

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NEXT Robert TAYLOR Charles LAUGHTON

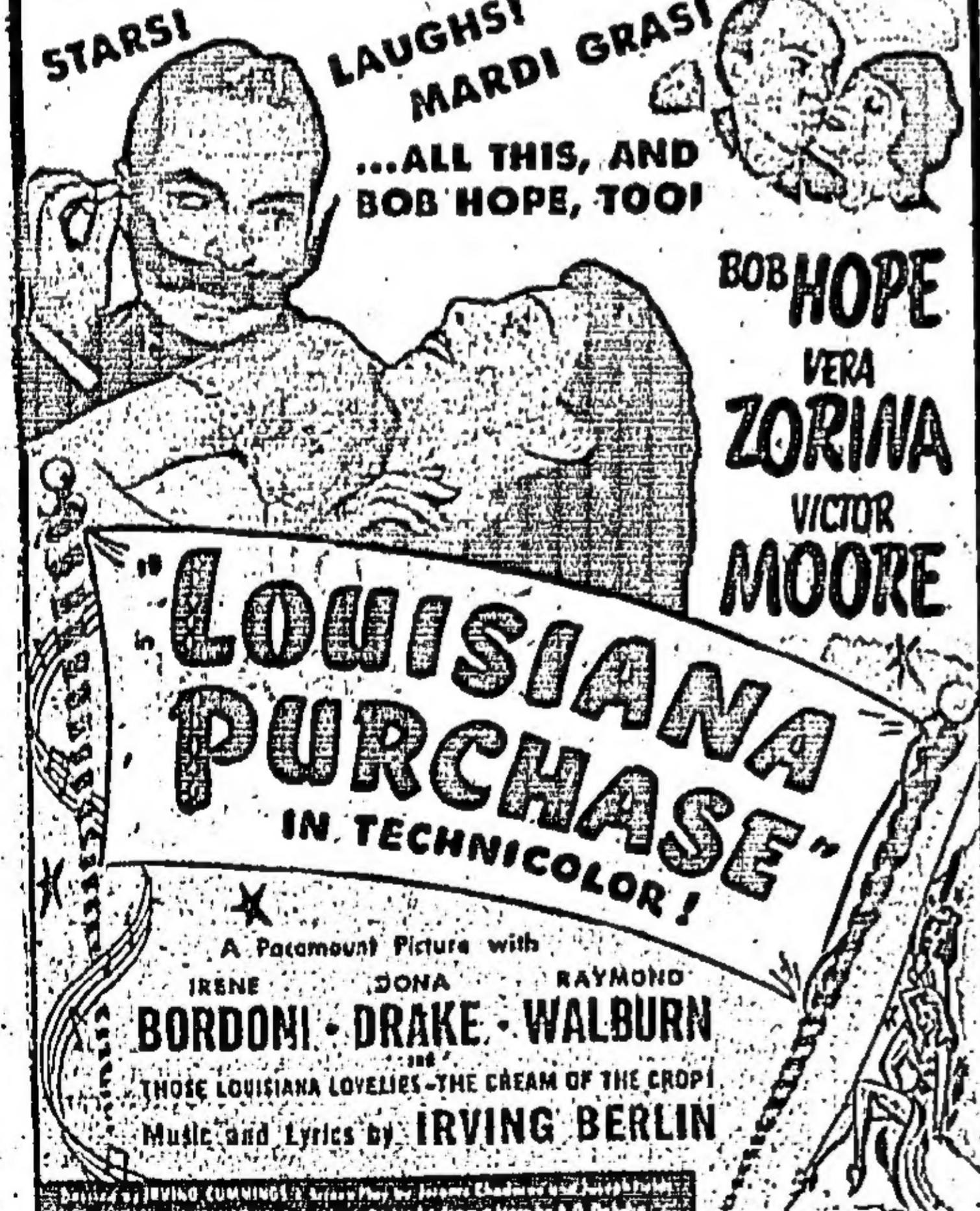
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At 2.30, 5.20,
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P.M.It's the Prize-Surprise of the Year
When the Bride and Groom Spent
Their Honeymoon Five Floors Apart!

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with RITA JOHNSON—A Universal Picture

TO-MORROW: "DU BARRY WAS A LADY"

PAUL HOLT was one of several British reporters who crossed the Atlantic recently on the maiden voyage of the QUEEN ELIZABETH. In this despatch written on arrival in New York, he describes the passage, the personalities and impressions.

A FEW hours ago I was standing in yet one more queue aboard that floating Shangri-la they call the Queen Elizabeth. Now I am in a New York queue. Will it never end, this endless line of people all over the world?

There are two kinds of queue. There is the queue made up of people who all want something only few can have. And there is the queue made up of people who want to go somewhere or do something which is regarded with suspicion and distrust by their masters, the bureaucrats.

This second kind of queue is more terrible, for you cannot walk away from it. You dare not break the line.

There is only one virtue about this habit, this disease which is decaying men's minds. You wait so long you get to know people, and they tell you things which make you laugh and cry. So that for a while you forget that at the end of the line there is a man with a cold face who wants to take your finger-prints or know whether you feel you would like to overthrow the Government by an act of violence.

To this last question I answered, of course, "Sometimes yes," but it was a poor joke and not appreciated.

The odd thing about this queuing habit is that when you get to the head of the line they ask you questions they know the answers to. Or they ask you no questions at all and smile at you as though that was a great favour.

ON Monday morning it took me from 5.30 to 11.30 to get off the Queen Elizabeth. In those six hours of waiting there were two moments of crisis.

The first came when the immigration officer asked me my name, business and duration of stay in the United States. All of which he had in front of him on a yellow sheet of paper.

"All right, sir," said the official politely, and I was through and free to join another line.

This took another four hours, during which my baggage slowly came from the ship to the shore. This time I presented my little piece of paper, and the man said: "I am assigning to you the best Customs officer in New York. He will take care of you."

He did. He stuck four labels on my four bags without opening them, asked me whether I had a camera or binoculars, and when I said no, saluted politely and walked away.

That was all that officialdom wanted of me, and it seemed to be tacitly understood by both sides that we were wasting our time.

Ship's Doctors

BUT I was not truthfully wasting mine, for while I waited in between the grumblings of my fellow passengers, there came out some wonderful and terrible stories. For instance:

To this last question I answered, of course, "Sometimes yes," but it was a poor joke and not appreciated.

The odd thing about this queuing habit is that when you get to the head of the line they ask you questions they know the answers to. Or they ask you no questions at all and smile at you as though that was a great favour.

On the next voyage of this great ship one of Britain's leading gynaecologists—a man named Albert Sharman from Glasgow, who has brought many beautiful and famous babies into the world and has made countless beautiful, rich and important women grateful—is travelling as an additional ship's doctor. (There are two staff surgeons permanently aboard.)

The British aboard did not agree. They thought people at home would be proud of this magnificent achievement, envious maybe of the good luck of the travellers, but not at all resentful, believing their luck would change soon.

The British aboard did not agree.

"Could not all this luxury have been used to re-equip British homes?"

And the British said that 95 per cent.

of it had been stored away before the war for a day like this.

In all this trip, although in no way sensational, there has been an element of drama.

One man, for instance, Bill Chaplin a famous American radio commentator, has by to-day spent 40 days in all on the assignment of covering the passage of the ship from east to west. That includes travelling time both ways and waiting.

The previous assignment he had to cover was the Bikini atom bomb test. On that he spent 30 days.

Which makes the Elizabeth mightier than the atom.

Towards the end of this brief

voyage—which could have been so

much shorter if we had only thought

it worth while to try—I really began

to feel that it was all well worth

while. For there is no doubt the Americans are impressed.

BUT do not attempt to destroy a great historic people, or their homeland, nor their means of livelihood. The attempt will only be another historic crime but an error, doomed to failure, and the failure may be as great as the original offence of Germany. It does not suit our age or our progressive outlook. Mere dull, brutalising punishment does not suit the temper of our world now moving to a new consciousness of the human. UNO is the positive constructive answer to Hitler's destructive plan.

Let it serve also as our model for the treatment of the enemy countries, now at our mercy and placed in our charge. Only on that road lies the secret of world peace and the attainment of man's vast future.

which will be rendered incapable of

again becoming a menace, and which

might ultimately be safely integrated into the United Nations organisation.

NO discussion, however brief, of the international future can be helpful without reference to Germany. She is the heart not only of the Continent but also of the European problem both in peace and war.

With her utter defeat and the destruction of her war potential and inadequate steps taken to prevent its recovery, she may not again become, and probably will not become, a military menace for a long time, if ever. But she may easily become a no less dangerous menace of another kind. As a vast depressed area—human and economic—she may become a centre of infection which may poison much of the Continent.

THIS is well understood, but seems to be the course marked out for her by present policies, which must inevitably entail a terrible responsibility, perhaps heaviest of all on Britain. While her territory in the east has been curtailed by about one-quarter and a further curtailment or dismemberment is advocated in the west, the population of this reduced area is being increased by some millions from the lopped-off areas and by displaced persons from elsewhere.

The scale of employment and livelihood is being reduced by the dismantling and removal of industrial plant as war reparations. The food scale is being reduced to the lowest level short of starvation, and with the present world-wide food shortage even this scale will be difficult to maintain.

What remains of Germany has been cut up into four occupation zones with the unforeseen disappearance of her economic unity and thus the new strangulation of the whole economic system. Bod as will be the effects of all these restrictions and curtailments, they will be most severely felt in the British zone, which is not only the most densely populated and most highly industrialised, but also the least food-producing part of Germany and the part most thoroughly destroyed by war bombing.

Any human and economic collapse will therefore be most severely felt in the British zone, and the inevitable odium, however undeserved, will be most severely blamed on Britain as the occupying power.

THE repercussions of all this, not only in Germany, but in Britain and in the world generally, can be easily imagined. The situation clearly calls for a revision and reversal of policies which will at least minimise the terrible human and social situation which looms in the not distant future, and which the conscience neither of this country nor of the world will long tolerate.

It is no use establishing United Nations with its elaborate arrangements for world security and for maintaining human rights and standards, if in the heart of Europe a situation is allowed to arise which will be a reproach to all connected with it.

It would be a case not merely of

punishing Germany for her sin

against mankind, but of punishing mankind itself, and thus adding to the sin and the wrong. Destroy the Germany of Bismarck and Hitler by all means, to avoid with the highly centralised Germany whose military

might proved a menace to the world, decentralise it in a federal system

The Floating SHANGRI-LA

Sharman will get £12 for the round trip and he is coming for the ride. He is swapping his vast practice and all the dignity of his position for eight days aboard with a crisp white roll and bacon and eggs, an undone steak, pre-war whisky at 4s. a shilling a nip, lots of cigarettes at 4s. a hundred, a box of Havana cigars for a shilling a piece. And wine, Margaux and Montrachet at breakdown prices.

The doctor aboard on this maiden voyage, Mr Ward, told me that never before had he encountered such a high degree of a minor ailment. He put it down to the rich food. He said it made more people sick than than the rolling of the ship did.

Too Opulent?

ONE controversy aboard has been the wisdom of Britain in staging so opulent and fancy a journey for the few, while people go so short at home.

In this argument the Americans aboard have been most outspoken. They all said something like this. Britain can take so much and not any more. There should be a proper balance between what she is doing to attract foreign money, and what she does to reward her own people for the work they are doing.

The British aboard did not agree. They thought people at home would be proud of this magnificent achievement, envious maybe of the good luck of the travellers, but not at all resentful, believing their luck would change soon.

The Americans came back with "Could not all this luxury have been used to re-equip British homes?" And the British said that 95 per cent.

of it had been stored away before the war for a day like this.

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Towards the end of this brief voyage—which could have been so much shorter if we had only thought it worth while to try—I really began to feel that it was all well worth while. For there is no doubt the Americans are impressed.

Their only grumble is that we should be spending more dollars, which we have borrowed from them. They think we tax ourselves too hard and force ourselves too far.

One American officer, who had travelled in the Queen Elizabeth when she carried 1,700 fighting men during the bad times of crossing the Atlantic, when the danger was U-boats and not the risk of a New York tug-boat strike, said to me—

"They were rich in those days. Those bomber pilots would think little of gambling a thousand dollars at poker. Maybe in a night. But now with all these rich people aboard, they don't spend 60."

Despite his preference for clubs, North properly felt that the major suit contract would be better at match-point play.

West led a spade and the ace won. Declarer cashed the queen, ace and king of trumps, then laid down the ace and king of clubs, and when East discarded a diamond, led another club to dummy's jack. Everything would have been nice and easy if West had taken this trick, but West was too smart—he held up the queen! Now it took out of South's precious remaining trumps to get back to his own hand, and when he knocked out the club queen, West in turn knocked out South's last trump with another spade lead! The contract was doomed!

How very easy and simple it was for South to safeguard himself against the hold-up play so successfully employed by West! All South had to do, of course, was to throw dummy's club jack underneath his own king! Then the continuation of clubs from the closed hand would have left South with plenty of trumps; and the contract would have been impregnable.

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

The contract in to-day's deal was good, particularly at match-point duplicate, but the declarer overlooked a small point in the play.

North dealer.

Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH

♦A3

♦Q2

♦A96532

♦J43

WEST

♦Q1064

♦108

♦KJ952

♦Q74

♦Q572

♦6

SOUTH

♦7

♦AK975

♦Q8

♦AK1095

At several tables of this duplicate game North-South ended up at three no trump, and came to grief. A few North-South pairs fulfilled five-club contracts. At one table, however, North-South had the chance for an absolute "top" by reaching four hearts via this bidding:

North: ♠A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 diamonds: ♠A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 hearts: ♠A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 diamonds: ♠A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3

South: ♠A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 diamonds: ♠A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 hearts: ♠A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 diamonds: ♠A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3

West: ♠A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 diamonds: ♠A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 hearts: ♠A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 diamonds: ♠A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3

East: ♠A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 diamonds: ♠A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 hearts: ♠A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 diamonds: ♠A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3

Declarer cashed the queen, ace and king of clubs, then laid down the ace and king of spades, and when East discarded a diamond, led another club to dummy's jack. Everything would have been nice and easy if West had taken this trick, but West was too smart—he held up the queen! Now it took out of South's precious remaining trumps to get back to his own hand, and when he knocked out the club queen, West in turn knocked out South's last trump with another spade lead! The contract was doomed!

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YORKSHIRE NEWSLETTER

Hindus Turn To Britain

By B. C. Dunthorne

Sheffield is feeling rather pleased with itself at the moment, for at long last, it would seem, its claim to have recognition at the hands of Government departments has been recognised.

The National Coal Board has decided to establish its North Eastern Division Headquarters in the city, and has bought Ramroor Hall for this purpose. It had at first been announced that the headquarters would be at Leeds, and Sheffield had the idea that, once again, its importance as the centre for South Yorkshire had been overlooked.

The Board of Trade has also been giving Sheffield a bit of recognition, it has made its Sheffield Export Credits Office the chief one for the South Yorkshire Region, with a wide area under its control.

That Sheffield can take a lead is shown by its Road Safety Exhibition which during the fortnight it was open attracted no less than 70,000 people, the best figures for the country for such an exhibition.

Incidentally the exhibition was a triumph for P. C. Tom Fawcett, it was responsible for all the public relations work which made it such a huge success.

Fountains Abbey

The Fountains Abbey Proposal is not having too happy a passage. The Protestant League has sent a petition to the Prime Minister, and the National Society for the protection of Ancient Buildings is concerned because it feels the restoration will mean so much initiative work that the architectural and historic value of the building will be destroyed.

Haircuts in Doncaster are to cost more. They are to go up to 1s 2d from 1s.

Ex-Company Sergeant Major F. P. Robinson (Military Police) has been appointed Sunderland's first full time Safety First Organiser.

A Leeds proposal that members of local councils should be paid £50 a year for loss of time through attending to council business was defeated at the meeting of the Association of Municipal Corporations. But the Association is to ask the Government to go into the question of payment of expenses.

A portrait of CSM S. E. Hollis, VC, of the Green Howards has been unveiled in the Sergeant's Mess of The Green Howards Depot at Richmond. Hollis won the VC on D-Day, and was present with his wife and two children when the painting was unveiled by Lt-Col C. W. D. Chuds, OC the Depot. The portrait is a gift from Hollis's former colleagues to the Mess and former officers and sergeants of the regiment were present for the ceremony.

French visitors

A party of French men interested in the wool textile industry are visiting Bradford to study the industry there. They were invited to do so when the Woollen Working Party visited France recently, and will visit spinning and worsted spinning mills in the Bradford, Shipley, Guiseley and Saltaire areas. Alderman Mrs. Kathleen Chamber, Lord Mayor of Bradford, accorded them a civic welcome.

Mr. Bracewell Smith, Lord Mayor elect of London, has been spending a few days at his home at Kelgley, visiting old friends and spending a good deal of time in the countryside before taking up what is expected to be a strenuous year of office.

Efforts are being made in Richmond to secure the re-opening of Scorton Grammar School, which has been used during the war by the RAF. It will be necessary to charge fees but the Governors hope to keep these to a minimum.

INDIAN ASSEMBLY TO MEET ON DEC 9

New Delhi, Nov. 20. Invitations were being issued today for a preliminary meeting of the Constituent Assembly to be held on December 9.

The fixing of the date for the Assembly finally sets at rest the reports earlier this week that the Assembly—which is to frame a constitution for India on lines laid down by the British Cabinet Mission—might be postponed because of communal disturbances.

The opening date is reported to have been discussed by the Viceroy, Field-Marshal Viscount Wavell, during separate talks last week with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Government, and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League.

The Moslem League has not yet announced, however, whether it will join or not as yet.—Reuter.

Chinese Communist Experiment In Kalgan

By Chang Kuo-sin

One year of Communist rule in Chahar has been socially a failure, economically a success and politically the most significant experiment of recent times.

I arrived at this conclusion after talking to many persons in Kalgan, representing every walk of life—merchants, teachers, workers, ricksha-coolies, and students—who have lived under the Communists since the Japanese surrender.

Kalgan, perhaps, is the best place to study the merits and demerits of the Communist Government since it is the only city in China proper besides Yanan where the Reds made a serious attempt at putting Communism into actual practice.

Here, too, the Government is trying to set up an administration that is better than the Communist rule under the governorship of one of its best men—Gen. Fu Tsao-yl.

The Communist masters seem to have left behind a bitter backlash of anti-Communist feelings. All the people we talked to, from the propertied class down to the proletariat, expressed strong disapproval of the Communist Government for various reasons, some intelligent and some of them childish, though they all represented the natural reactions of a conservative people who as yet cannot be expected to understand such a radical doctrine as Communism.

Methods Un-Chinese

THE main reason for distliking the Communists was that their methods of government were "un-Chinese" and "unnormal" according to the traditional conceptions of the average Chinese. The Communist programme of mass organisation appeared to be unpopular with the common people. They were bitter about governmental interference with every minute of their life, which was an abrupt change from the century-old conditions under which they had never felt the existence of a government beyond paying taxes. They could not understand why they should be herded to mass meetings where they listened for hours on end to boring speeches on politics which they could not follow.

Psychologically these common people revolted against the officially required active participation of their womenfolk and young sons and daughters in the public activities which in many cases resulted in family estrangements. They regarded as immoral the bland expropriation of rich men's honestly-acquired property for free distribution to the poor and the harsh and "cruel" treatment of the people whose divergent political beliefs and possession of some property was no crime according to their conceptions.

From the information that we gathered in Kalgan, which Communist propaganda said was an experimental ground for their "new democracy" it is obvious that the Communist government was only democratic in form but not in actual operation. Our informants did not seem to know anything about the "new democracy" which the Reds claim to have introduced here.

3-3-3 System

THE Communist Government was based on a 3-3-3 system, with three Communist members, three non-Communist partisans and three non-partisans sitting on a governing commission at every stage of the governmental structure. However, according to one member of the ousted Communist Chahar Provincial Government who has now come

3-3-3 System

Hamburg, Nov. 10. A sub-committee of the Allied Control Council is discussing the possibility of replacing the words "German Reich" in the German legal code by some other form of words.—Reuter.

SIDE GLANCES

Nanking, Nov. 19. Archbishop Robore, first Vatican Minister to China, left Rome for Nanking on November 5 aboard the Marshal Joffre, according to Foreign Affairs ministry sources today.—Central News.

Gigli Sings At Covent Garden

By Peter Lovegrove

The most popular Italian light opera singer between the two World Wars, Benjamino Gigli, is back in Britain, where he is making four appearances at Covent Garden in, naturally, "La Bohème", "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" and then goes on a concert tour which includes three recitals at the Albert Hall, and others at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Southend-on-Sea, Blackpool, Leicester, Dublin and Manchester.

All the seats for the Covent Garden and Albert Hall shows were sold out even before Gigli arrived in Britain, a large number being booked by soldiers and ex-soldiers who enjoyed his singing in Naples, Rome and Milan last year.

Gigli, who made his last appearance in Britain just before the war, and who has sung all over the world, is now 50 years old, and admits to being slightly heavier than on his last visit.

"I am—what you say—very 'sensible' to the warmth of the reception I have had here," he told a correspondent before his first performance in London, "particularly in view of the events of the last few years. It is just like the old days, my singing in England, where I was always welcomed by people who love music from their hearts. But," he added, with a grimace, "your weather—I think all the warmth is in the hearts of the people because there is none in the atmosphere!"

Gigli brought his daughter Rina, who made her English debut opposite him singing "Mimi" in "La Bohème" and Nedice in "Pagliacci." She has a sweet voice and her acting has improved. Ex-servicemen who served in Italy remember her debut there with her father.

German Criminals Use British Uniforms

Hamburg, Nov. 20. German criminals are using British uniforms to an increasing extent, a Düsseldorf police report stated to-day.

Three men in British uniforms recently beat a woman into unconsciousness and robbed her and another man in British uniform, another a telegraph official of his attache case, it was stated. The robbers escaped.—Reuter.

LOCAL ESTATES

Cpl. Handel Ashton Fisher, 26, formerly of the RAVC, Whitsfield Barracks, who died in action on December 19, 1941, left local estate sworn under \$900. Letters of administration have been granted to his widow, Lee Lal-wah Fisher, of Rosary Hill.

According to the shopkeepers, the Reds, when they came into Kalgan, organized the employees into unions to fight against the employers for higher wages, resulting in much labour unrest. They said that some of the merchants who refused to accede to the demands of their employees were forced to quit, after which the shop was expropriated and the shop given to the employees.

The Communist production drive was also unpopular with the workers. One worker told me, "The Communists did not pay us enough to live on. We have to work eight solid hours a day without rest."

NOTICE

BUILDING FOR SALE

The undersigned is prepared to receive on behalf of the Owners Tenders for the purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street, Sec. A of M. L. 2A.

Permits to inspect the building may be obtained from the undersigned during office hours.

Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned at their offices in a sealed cover, endorsed "Tender for Purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street" and should be delivered not later than twelve noon on the 23rd November next.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated the 25th October, 1946.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg., 4th Floor, Hong Kong.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

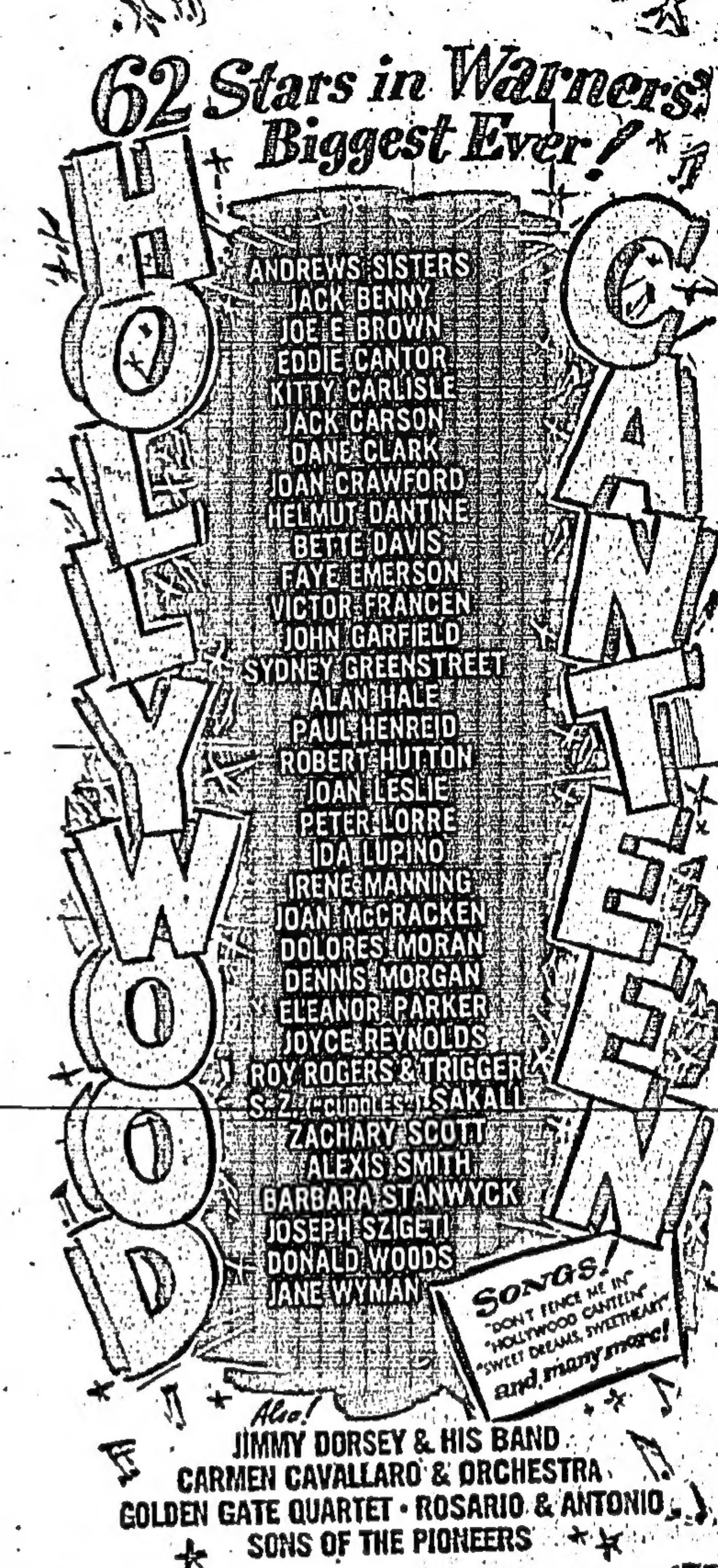
The next Council meeting of the Hongkong Anti-Tuberculosis Association will be held on Wednesday, 27th November 1946 at 5.30 p.m. at the Medical headquarters, Hongkong Shanghai Bank Building.

All members are kindly requested to attend.

T. P. WU
Joint Hon. Secretary

LET THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.



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Presents

BLANCHE LITTLE'S COMPANY

WORM'S EYE VIEW

A Comedy in Three Acts

By R. F. DELDERFIELD

with Frank Pottt, Noel Dainton, and

Kenneth Mosley
Kenneth J. Thorne
Frank Smith
Irene Harloy

Diana Johnson

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AT 7.30 P.M.

Booking opens Friday, 22nd November, 1946

12 p.m.—2 p.m. 4 p.m.—6.30 p.m.

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GATHAY

At 2.30, 5.15,

7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

WATERLOO BRIDGE

An M-G-M Picture.

SAIGON WAR TRIALS

THE HONGKONG ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

Twenty-one nations are meeting here to-day to work out a permanent code to govern whale fishing in the oceans of the world.

The conference will codify the regulations already agreed on at the whaling conference in London in November, 1945 and will establish a permanent committee to enable permanent and minor amendments to be made in the code without recourse to frequent and full-scale international parleys.

The only major controversial point likely to arise is over the recent American action in permitting Japan to resume limited whaling operations.—Reuter.

Twenty-seven members of the Japanese police located in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, during the war have been tried for war crimes in Saigon.

Six were condemned to death, two received sentences of hard labour for life, 18 varying terms of hard labour and four acquitted.

The charges were mainly premeditated murder and torture of French, Cambodian, Annamite and Chinese members of the resistance movement.

The commander of the police post, Major Hara, was sentenced to death. Three other members were given death sentences in their absence.—Reuter.

ORIENTAL
SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.30—9.30 P.M.
SENSATIONAL EXCITEMENT! STARTLING EXPOSÉ OF ENEMY ESPIONAGE BEFORE PEARL HARBOR!

LEE NANCY TRACY KELLY

Betrayal From the EAST

Copyright by RKO Pictures, Inc. T. M. Reg. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Next Change: "CRASH DIVE"

SHIPPING NEWS Problem Of Grain In America Is Movement

Enough Available For All Requirements

If it can be moved, grain is abundant in the world. The world has grown enough to fill all importers requirements and additionally to enlarge carryovers in exporting countries.

The aggregate grain carryover in the world as a whole at the end of this season will certainly be much larger than at the end of last season. The problem is movement. The world import requirements exceed the programmed exports by 200,000,000 bushels but over and above their full programmed exports, the United States and Canada reckon their carryovers of wheat and maize alone will be enlarged by about 470,000,000 bushels.

The reason for believing that the United States will at least fulfil its export programme is that withholding grain is now not only bad ethics but also bad business. Whoever holds the enlarged carryover will lose money.

Would Spell Disaster

A freeze of United States coal exports would be a tragedy for the continent and a major United States coal strike would be a disaster for the world. But since the United States railways have enough coal stocks for several weeks the immediate effect might be to release more transport for grain.

That the great bulk of North American exports are still to come explains what has been happening in importing countries but also indicates that what is going to happen to them may be far more pleasant.

Excellent auguries for the Argentine wheat crop is the unofficial estimate of 6,000,000 tons as against only 3,000,000 tons last year. In the strongest contrast to North America, Argentine grain grows very near ports. Owing to poor storage facilities Argentina traditionally sells quickly, especially seeing forward price discounts in North America.

Argentine Surplus

Argentina's surplus from her crop of 6,000,000 tons would far exceed her bulk contracts with Brazil and Spain.

Canada has an unrecognised price problem besides a recognised transport problem. From the lower forward prices at Chicago, United States farmers see the desirability of selling now. But Canadian farmers cannot see it because the Winnipeg futures market is closed and the Government pays the same initial price for delivery at any time this or next season.

The Canadian Finance Minister has just stated that a drop in the price of wheat is "probably inevitable." When the Canadian Government takes steps to bring this home to the farmers' pockets it will have results.

Canadian farmers deliveries are larger than last year but not so much larger as they ought to be from such a big crop.

Britain's problem of paying for Germany's supplies will long outlast the present temporary problem of getting the supplies.—Reuter.

Plane Crash Victims On 11,000-Foot Plateau

Brioncon, Nov. 20. The Gendarmerie here told Reuter to-day that it was now feared that the American Dakota aircraft, which crashed yesterday in the mountains north of Brioncon, was a few miles inside the Italian border and that the French rescue parties on their way would be unable to cross the frontier owing to visa difficulties.

The plane which was on the Munich-Italia route, crashed about 70 miles from Grenoble, leaving 13 passengers stranded on an 11,000-foot snow-covered plateau.

Supplies have been parachuted to the victims by United States planes and unconfirmed reports earlier today spoke of a rescue party of British climbers from Turin, starting for the wreck from the Italian side.

Eleven of the passengers are hurt, five seriously, according to radio messages from the crashed plane.—Reuter.

The announcement said the seven passengers included Col. William C. McMahon, his wife, Alice, and daughter, Alice Mary, 11, Brig.-Gen. Loyal Haynes and wife, and also Mrs. Ralph H. Tate, wife of Gen. Mark Clark's deputy commander.

Gen. Tate and Snavely left Vienna for the scene of the crash this morning in a flying fortress. Also aboard was Capt. Thomas Mervin, Medical Corps surgeon, who took with him medical supplies.

JAP TEACHERS TO STRIKE

Tokyo, Nov. 20. The Municipality Teachers' Union to-day adopted a resolution to strike for minimum pay of at least yen 600 monthly (\$40) and equal treatment for women teachers. The strike date, however, was not announced.

Simultaneously, the teachers adopted a motion demanding the resignation of the Education Minister Kotaro Tanaka.—United Press.

London, Nov. 19. The police in Liverpool are investigating the death of an unidentified Chinese who was found hanging in an air raid shelter in the Great George Square, commonly known as Chinatown, in Liverpool, to-day. The police, who gave the Chinese man a name, said he was still able to walk to the police station, according to the Central News.

FORGED BANKNOTES

Foochow, Nov. 20. A recent police raid on a private house in Futsing, about 60 kilometres south of Foochow, resulted in the discovery of a large amount of forged "alwan" banknotes. The gang, however, managed to elude the police and is still at large.—Central News.

SOVIET-U.S. CLASH

(Continued from Page 1)

to be put at the disposal of the United Nations on the basis of Article 43 of the Charter.

Senator Warren Austin (United States) in the General Assembly did not oppose the Soviet proposal. The American delegate recommended the question to include data on troops at home also, added Mr. Molotov.

Armaments Reduction

The Soviet Government is ready to include data on troops at home. The Soviet Government is ready to accept this and to conclude agreements to this effect. Thus, the Soviet and United States Governments are ready to submit data on troops in non-enemy and also enemy territories. We are all agreed to consider reduction of armaments. This means we shall have to consider the whole question of armed forces at home and abroad. We can get an agreement on troops at home by considering the question of armaments. However, the present question should not be drowned in the general question.

Mr. Molotov then presented a new Soviet proposal: "The General Assembly recommends to the Security Council to take a decision to the effect that state members of the United Nations should submit the following information to the Security Council within one month:

1. At what points in the territory of members of the United Nations, or other states, with the exception of former enemy territories, and in what number are the armed forces of other members of the United Nations.

2. At what points in former enemy states and in what number are the armed forces of Allied Powers and other members of the United Nations.

3. At what points in the above-mentioned territories are air and Naval bases and what is the size of their garrison belonging to the armed forces of other states, members of the United Nations.

4. The information to be provided under Paragraph one, two and three should refer to the situation as it existed on November 1, 1946.

Mr. Molotov declared: "We all should submit this information to the Security Council. We have no justification to refuse to do this or to hide from the United Nations the actual position in respect to our armed forces abroad. Not a single country should shirk its obligation, as this is necessary to enable the Security Council to accomplish the tasks assigned to it by the Charter. The Soviet Union is willing to do what is required by the present draft.

"We hope other Governments will agree to this. There can be no doubt that a positive solution of this question will be in the interests of peace and international security."

The United States delegate, Senator Tom Connally, immediately answered Mr. Molotov in a speech in which he vigorously denied that United States troops by their presence in other countries were causing uneasiness.

Slitting only two seats away from the Soviet Foreign Minister, Senator Connally ended his speech by slapping the table as he deliberately stated: "We are willing for the world to know where our troops are, whether they are at home, or whether they are abroad, because wherever they are they carry no threat to the peace of the world. They carry the white banner of peace, unity and harmony and international welfare."

Demanding that discussion of troops in non-enemy countries should embrace discussion and information on troops in all parts of the world, Senator Connally said: "A soldier with a bayonet in his hand can be a threat standing on his own soil as well as if his feet were planted on alien or foreign territory."

No Foundation

He said: "The United States categorically rejects as unfounded any contention that the presence of our troops abroad is endangering international peace and security, or justifies a feeling of uneasiness among peoples of the world. We did not send our troops to foreign lands because we wanted war, or because we were trying to grab territory. We sent them to crush aggression, to preserve the peace of the world, to restore it, to strengthen it and to carry out what we profess we are undertaking to carry out in the United Nations. You know we do not look with satisfaction on the shedding of blood of our brave boys, or wasting the treasure we pour out lavishly to our allies."

Senator Connally urged making a peace treaty with Austria and thereby making it unnecessary to keep troops there. The United States, he said, regarded Austria not as an enemy, but as a friend.

Not for Domination

The United States during the war had shed oceans of blood and poured out uncounted billions of money to aid the allies and prosecute the war. "We did these things not for domination of the world."

"All we want to do is to remain at home to carry out our fundamental principles and in foreign fields to contribute whatever we may be able to the cause of peace. We have no desire for aggression, either by arms or ideology. We are willing for every nation to pursue its own policies and conceptions as to government and economy and internal affairs. We are not asking for more territory. We are not demanding a change of our borders, incorporating them into our country. We are asking for no preparation. We are not, not understanding to squeeze the lifeblood out of the victims of war in order to enrich ourselves. We are striving now to bring about the signing of five peace treaties. We are also insisting on proceeding with consideration of treaties between Germany and the United States and other allies and with Austria."

Mr. Molotov during Senator Connally's speech sat with chin in hand, inclining towards his personal interpreter, who gave the Russian translation of the American speech.

Current Political And Economic Difficulties In Sinkiang Province

By WALDO DRAKE

Turfan, Sinkiang, Nov. 10 (Delayed).

After several days' travel by jeep over a dust-laden, ancient desert caravan route south of Sinkiang's Tien Shan mountains, I believe I can give an authentic account of the current political and economic situation in the medieval, Muslim desert civilisation lying south of the Tien Shan in a huge crescent between the Takla Makan desert and the mountain frontiers of China, Russia, Afghanistan and India.

This economy, which forms a tiny oasis between long stretches of lifeless desolation, has been virtually sealed off from the modern world since 1933 by the Chinese usurper, Shen Shih-tsai. It is now on the threshold of a new life under Sinkiang's new Nationalist governor, Gen. Chiang Chih-chung.

In the desert, I talked with the keen-witted young political observers of the Chinese Central Army, just returned from a two-months "listening tour" around the northern and western rims of the Takla Makan desert, and listened to the stirring discourse of a young Turkish Uighur captain, who commanded the native insurgents that captured the citadel of Tash Qurgan during the recent Sinkiang rebellion. I also heard the views of native Turkish Muslim leaders in half a dozen towns in the picturesque, ancient oasis of Turfan, which is the crossroads of all travel across Sinkiang, east and west or north and south.

Close racial and religious cohesion, the Shih-tsa population comprise at least 75 percent of Sinkiang's 4,000,000 people. The rest are also Muslims.—The Tanguts, Uzbeks, Kirghiz, Mongols, Kazakhs and Tadzhiks—with the exception of perhaps 150,000 "outland" Chinese who are the administrators, shopkeepers and technicians in the larger cities.

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Governor Chang can correct the shameful situation created by his predecessor, if Nanking gives him the necessary support, and provided the Shih-tsa are thus being compelled by their fellow men to be stretchers. The party were to walk four miles to a river where boats would be available for them. On arrival at 1 p.m. after a grueling 6½ hour march, there were no boats there. Suzuki was in charge of the party who protested at this, and asked for the boats which had been promised. Instead of waiting, this accused Suzuki was left tied up in that condition.

Instruments of Civilisation

Throughout the trip among the desert oases I found only two instruments of modern civilisation—namely, an archaic magneto telephone in Turfan and an American "Eagle" cotton gin in Kharakhoja, driven by a medieval Turkish water-wheel. The cotton gin was one of Shih-tsa's monopolies.

Tash Qurgan (called Puli by the Chinese) is a vital southern stronghold and gateway to the frontier passes of Afghanistan, Russia and India. It was held by 13,000 rebels until last July, when they gave up to the Chinese Army in accordance with a treaty signed at Tash Qurgan.

Since then, the Chinese Central Army has been pouring troops by trans-Sinkiang convoys into southern Sinkiang, heavily garrisoning the strategic oases, particularly Turfan, Kucha, Aksu, Kashgar, Tash Qurgan, Yanghishsar, Yarkand and Khotan.

Anti-Chinese Propaganda

Chinese official sources insist that Soviet interests are carrying on a lively anti-Chinese propaganda campaign among the natives, reinforced by a flood of Soviet goods in the native bazaars.

It is a possibility, but it must be emphasised that the Muslim peoples neighbouring the Soviet Uzbeks, Tadzhiks and Kirghiz republics are blood brothers to the Muslims of Chinese Turkestan to whom political frontiers are not all-important.

In a fortnight among the Muslim leaders of Sinkiang this correspondent was unable to detect even a trace of communistic tendencies among these desert frontiers. On the contrary, they protested to what my underlings did.

The Uighurs claim that nearly 100,000 Chinese Central Government troops are already in south Sinkiang and that more are still coming. Sinkiang authorities would not disclose their troop strength, but it is certain that their presence in large numbers at the larger oases is beginning to undermine the confidence of the natives in the Central Government which Gen. Chang almost magically restored a few months ago by abolishing local taxes and releasing political prisoners. Native brothers to whom political frontiers are not all-important.

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WAR CRIMES TRIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

quests that sick men be let off work in the mine. In addition he was present at, and